Nippon Times

No. 16,760 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1945 Price 35

Object of Occupation Bared by Allied HQ

Security, Relief From Topside Domination Assured Japanese, Says Statement

General MacArthur's headquarters on Monday issued the following statement in response to requests for a summarization of the Japanese situation. The statement covers the basic changes in the Japanese social system tending to democratize the country.

"As the day by day story of the occupation is unfolded, it must by now be understood that the primary objective of the occupation forces is to destroy a system, to exact toll for past misdeeds and to create a nation of people who will forever lead a democratic way of life. The objective must be achieved through statesmanship, leadership and education.

"With successive strokes, it is being proven to the world that there can be no lasting profit morally, spiritually, materially, territorially, economically or militarily gained out of wars of aggression. The acts in effectuating the occupational policies of the Allied nations have shocked the hierarchy of Japan's feudal caste beyond comprehension. By diplomatic acts and directives the massive spiritual and economic control system has been brought to a level of destruction comparable to the material ruins left by our Army, Air and Navy forces. The combined effect must forever serve as a warning that feudalism and aggression cannot succeed.

"Already assured to the dominated and regimented Japanese people is security and relief from their topside domination and regimentation. This has been accomplished by smashing the trusts, destroying the diplomatic organization and guaranteeing Freedom of Speech, Press, Religion and Education. Abolition of secret societies, military castes and feudal systems is a guarantee that freedoms established may be maintained inviolate by a Free People. A new constitution will provide the machinery to make the freedom last.

"The latest acts which free labor of all its shackles also guarantee to that element of Japan's life the right to bargain—the right to secure favorable working conditions and reasonable wages.

"Steps already underway and soon to be made effective will remove many of the shackles which now hold farmers and their families in a condition approximating slavery. Free marketing in a state of freedom will follow.

"Education, orientation and indoctrination are an essential counterpart to the planned freedom in order that Japan's people may learn what Democracy in the American way means to them. This is an important element because the Japanese nation as a whole must be made to feel their responsibility and their guilt for the atrocious war they have supported. When they have paid the appropriate penalties, have learned that aggression cannot succeed and are prepared to live as a free people then one of the objectives of the Potsdam agreement will have been reached.

"There is nothing easy or soft about the life the Japanese must lead before they can be accepted as a peaceful nation."

Can Block War Training Bill

President Truman's request for universal military training in the United States may be headed for a clear defeat in the Congress, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Sunday. The opponents in the House Military Affairs Committee claim that they have enough votes to postpone the legislation until next year. Even the bill-supporters said that the issue was in doubt, the report said.

Koo Sees Early Freedom

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (AP), November 10.—Chairman Kim Koo of the Korean Provisional Government said today that he was certain that the present co-trusteeship of his homeland by the United States and Russia was transitory and that Korea soon would be freed of occupation forces.

Mrs. Quezon on Way to P.I.

Kyodo

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), November 10.—Senora Manuel Quezon, widow of the late President of the Philippines, and her three children are here en route to their home in the Philippines.

Accepts British Proposal

Kyodo

COLOMBO (AP), November 10.—The State Council voted 51 to 3 to accept the British White Paper proposal for a new Ceylon Constitution as a step toward Ceylon's avowed goal of Dominion status.

Imperial Army, Navy to Cease Existence, After 77-Year History, From November 30

The 77-year history of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy will come to a close at the end of this month as the War and Navy Ministries will be abolished as of December 1 to be replaced by the First and Second Demobilization Ministries, respectively, according to the Mainichi.

By that date all armed units in the Japanese home islands will be completely disorganized without a single exception. The Demobilization Ministries will undertake demobilization of armed forces deployed overseas, handing over of military supplies and relief for demobilized servicemen, military and naval employes and their bereaved families as well as other post-war readjustments. Under the same date, the status of all Army and Navy personnel engaged in demobilization work will be changed to that of civil officials.

Drastic Slash Urged In Spendings by State

Over ¥5 Billion Budget Cut Proposed by Finance Ministry Commission

Proposal for a drastic cut in the next fiscal year's Treasury expenditures formed the keynote of a memorandum presented, Monday, to Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa by the Post-War Currency Counter-Measure Commission of the Finance Ministry.

The memorandum, which was approved by the Commission at its general meeting on Saturday, last week, and presented to the Finance Minister by Chairman Dr. Masataka Ota, a member of the House of Representatives and authority on financial affairs, also proposes the inauguration of a property tax and the limiting of Government indemnities to munitions enterprises to the barest minimum.

The note suggested that the 1946-47 fiscal year's budget amounting to ¥15,200,000,000 as announced by the Finance Ministry some time ago be cut down to below ¥10,000,000,000. It proposed that the total of the general account budget for next year be thus limited within ¥15.000.000.000 with additional appropriations of ¥5,000,000.000 earmarked for food, rehabilitation of war damage, social policies, relief funds for overseas residents to be repatriated and Government indemnities.

It was further proposed that the first and second reserves, which totaled ¥4,200,000,000, for the 1945.46 fiscal year, should be limited to about ¥100,000.000 for the next fiscal year. It was proposed that when necessity arises for more reserves, the Government should call extraordinary Diet sessions to obtain Parliamentary approval for fresh appropriations so that the Government's arbitrary administrative meaures by manipulation of reserves will be prevented.

With regard to tax revenues, the Commission proposed the inauguration of property taxes for individuals and juridical persons and property-increase tax for individuals. Revenue from these new taxes, according to the memorandum, which will amount roughly to ¥70,000,000,000 will be used to redeem State bonds. Property-increase tax will be levied on war-time profits exceeding ¥20,000 and the property tax on properties exceeding ¥100.000. Rates will be from 20 to 95 per cent for war-time increase of property, from 10 to 70 per cent for properties of individuals and from 25 to 50 per cent for those owned by juridical persons.

With regard to State indemnities to munitions enterprises, the memorandum proposed that indemnification should be strictly limited to the capacity of the Government finance and that it should be paid to those which have received official documents. The note suggested that an authentic deliberative council be established to determine the amounts of indemnities for establishment and removal of production facilities carried out by Government order. The Commission estimated the indemnities, including war-time insurances, at from ¥40,000,000,000 to ¥50,000,000,000.

CONDITIONS FOR ALBANIA

Britain, U.S. Promise Recognition If Free Elections Held

Both the British and the United States Governments announced last Sunday that they are prepared to recognize the present regime in Albania as a provisional government of that country and to enter into diplomatic relations on the understanding that the Albanian administration holds free elections at an early date, according to a London broadcast.

Both Governments pointed out that it is essential that the freedom of the press should be maintained in Albania and that foreign correspondents should be permitted to enter that country to observe and to report truly on the election.

It is also announced from the capital of that country that the head of the Soviet military mission on Sunday informed the Albanian Premier that the Soviet Union has decided to exchange diplomatic representatives with Albania.

Peers Law Revision Will Be Deliberated

Appointments of Marquis Hosokawa, Viscount Okochi Complete Council Line-Up

For the specific purpose of revising the existing Peers Law, the Imperial Household Ministry has appointed Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa and Viscount Masatoshi Okochi as members of the Deliberative Council of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry, it was announced, Monday.

Marquis Hosokawa hails from a family of a former great feudal lord while Viscount Okochi is also a descendant of a feudal ruler. Members of the Deliberative Council include Prince Nobusuke Takatsukasa, representing the five regent families, Baron Hideo Higashikuze, representing other Peers descended from Court nobles and Count Hideo Kodama, representing newly-created Peers. The appointments on Monday makes the line-up of the Council fully representative of all classes of the titled nobility and it is expected that the Council will shortly meet to tackle the revision of the Peerage Law.

Even as far back as the Meiji Era arguments were advanced favoring gradual renunciation, single-generation peerage or total abolition of the peerage system and at present a strong general trend toward the total renunciation of the system is being witnessed.

Indications show that the decision of the Deliberative Council will not go to that extreme but may rule that the privileges associated with the peerage system concerning the granting of Court ranks, granting of Imperial gifts to aged peers, hereditary legacy system and providing of special appropriations for peers descended from former Court nobles be abrogated but retaining the five titles of the peerage.

The Government, meanwhile, will separately deliberate on the question concerning the seats occupied by the members of the titled nobility in the House of Peers which constitutes the major political privilege for the peerage.

Incidental to the appointments on Monday, Marquis Yukitada Sasaki and Viscount Nobumitsu Aoki, members of the Deliberative Council, have been relieved of their posts.

Far East Bodies Set Up

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 10.—The Far Eastern Advisory Commission still minus a Russian delegate established two working committees. A commission official said that one will work on "basis policies and objectives in regard to Japan." It will meet on Monday to begin a detailed study of all the directives the United States Government and General MacArthur have issued as regards Japan. The second committee which will deal with the entire subject of Japanese war criminals will meet next week.

His Majesty Reports To Ancestral Deities

Imperial Worship Offered at Grand Shrines—Divine Protection Asked for Nation

His Majesty the Emperor, on Tuesday, worshiped in person before the Grand Shrines at Ise and reported to the spirits of the Imperial Ancestors on the termination of the War of Greater East Asia, states Kyodo.

Early the same morning, His Imperial Majesty graciously conducted elaborate rites of purification at the temporary Imperial headquarters within the Inner Shrine compounds. At 8:40 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, attired in the new Imperial uniform of dark navy-blue with embroidered chrysanthemum crests and wearing the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and other decorations, left the headquarters in a motorcar cortege, accompanied by a suite of Court officials including Admiral Hisanori Fujita, Grand Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata and Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Arriving at the Outer Shrine at 9 a.m., His Imperial Majesty, with the priests of the Shrine leading the way, proceeded to the Inner sanctuary of the Shrine and graciously offered a prayer with elaborate rituals.

His Imperial Majesty then left the Shrine for the temporary Imperial headquarters from where His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the Inner Shrine. Following a purification ceremony, His Imperial Majesty proceeded to the inner sanctuary of the Shrine at 11:30 a.m. and reported on the termination of the war and His Imperial Majesty's determination to rebuild Japan into a peace-loving nation and thereby to contribute to world peace and civilization. It is respectfully learned that His Imperial Majesty offered a prayer to the spirit of the Imperial Ancestors for divine protection.

Following luncheon at the Inner Shrine headquarters, His Imperial Majesty, again in a motorcar cortege, left at 1:10 p.m. for Yamada Station where His Imperial Majesty boarded an Imperial train bound for Kyoto.

His Imperial Majesty arrived at Kyoto Station at 4:40 p.m. the same day and proceeded to the Omiya Palace. His Imperial Majesty will visit the Imperial Mausoleum of Emperor Jimmu, the first ruler of Japan, at Unebi, Nara Prefecture, this morning and then proceed to Momoyama in the afternoon to offer prayers before the Imperial Mausoleum of Emperor Meiji.

SIGNS U.S. TAX SLASH

Kyodo

WASINGTON (AP)—November 11.—It was announced that President Truman last week signed a bill giving corporations and individuals a $5,920,000,000 reduction in 1949 taxes.

Mr. Truman is the first president in 16 years to sign a tax reduction. The last was Herbert Hoover's 1929 "Christmas present." Congressional sponsors said that the measure would stimulate reconversion and create jobs.

Marshal Mackensen Dies

Kyodo

LUNENBURG, Germany (AP), November 11.—Field Marshal August von Mackensen, 95, last of Germany's famed field marshals of the first World War triumvirate, died on November 8 at his estate near Celle. He was retired in 1920 and openly supported Hitler.

Soebardjo Asks for Intervention by Soviet As British-Indian Troops Sweep Surabaya

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 12.—Foreign Minister Soebardjo pleaded for Soviet intervention in behalf of his unrecognized Indonesian Republic as heavily supported British-Indian infantry renewed house-to-house assaults which drove the Indonesian Nationalists from almost half of Surabaya over the weekend.

"It is apparent now that Britain is paving the way for the reimposition of Dutch rule in Indonesia," Soebardjo said in an appeal addressed to Soviet Foreign Commissar V.M. Molotov. The Indonesian asked that the Russians aid in winning "justice from the world" for the Indonesians and promised that the Indonesians would assist the Allied forces in disarming and evacuating the Japanese forces.

"By the very principle of independence, we do not like foreign troops on Indonesian soil," Soebardjo told the Soviet Foreign Commissar. He added however that the "presence of British troops is tolerable for a certain time."

White House Is Mum On Atom Power Talks

Joint Statement to Be Issued At End of Meeting; Attlee Plan Is Bared

The White House has no official statement to make on the progress of the atomic energy discussions now underway between President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Premier MacKenzie King, but the Presidential secretary told reporters that there will be a joint statement issued when the conference is ended, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday.

Meanwhile, both the AP and UP news agencies on Sunday night sent out an official story concerning the internationalization of the atomic bomb. The two news services quoted a high authority as saying that British Pirme Minister Attlee had suggested that the atomic bomb and other Anglo-American war secrets be placed in an international pool to function under the United Nations organiation.

There would be two conditions to be met before the United States, Great Britain and Canada would internationalize their potent atomic bomb. First, Russia and France would have to agree to pool all their war secrets. Second, both those countries would have to agree to cooperate fully in the United Nations. That is the substance of the so-called Attlee plan for the atomic bomb. It has not been confirmed by any official source.

UNRRA SHIPMENTS RISE

New Record Reached in October, Declares Lehman

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 11.—Herbert Lehman, Director General of the UNRRA, announced on Friday that UNRRA shipments to liberated areas reached a new high in the month of October.

He stated that shipments for October totaled over 500,000 long tons and shipping figures showed a steady rise he added: "It is imperative that we send to destitute peoples of liberated countries food, clothing and medicines sufficient not only to meet their immediate needs, but to help them build up some emergency reserves in various parts of their countries to carry them through the hard winter months."

He said that the UNRRA schedules call for a further rise in shipments in November and he hopes to reach the 1,000,000 mark in December. But he added, the "extent to which the administration will be able to continue to expand its operations in Europe and in China depends however on additional funds" which he declared must come largely from the United States.

Battle for Surabaya Continues Unabated

British Renew Attack Late Sunday—R.A.F. Makes Direct Hits on Key Points

Kyodo

BATAVIA, (AP) November 12.—The battle for Surabaya raged with unabated fury after a weekend of fighting in which the British renewed their air attacks upon the Indonesian forces. Both Indonesian and British sources indicated that the Indonesian casualties are heavy.

British attacks were renewed on Surabaya late Sunday in support of Indian troops fighting in the center of the great naval base as President Soekarno proclaimed "thousands and thousands" of civilians were killed in a "vast massacre."

The British asserted that their bombers scored direct hits on the main Indonesian army headquarters and three staff headquarters. The British command said that the Indonesians seized a Japanese tank and fired 30 rounds against the 5th Indian division before being silenced by artillery.

The British further reported that many were killed in "fanatical charges against the British tanks" and "many Indonesian bodies were removed by women on Saturday night."

3,500 Internees Rescued

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 12.—Allied headquarters announced that 3,500 internees were rescued from the jail where they had been held by the Indonesians. The British seized the Surabaya telephone exchange intact. Aerial reconnaissance failed to reveal any mass evacuation of Indonesians.

Meanwhile both Indonesian and Dutch sources in Batavia reported that a change is likely in the cabinet of the unrecognized Republic. A native leader said that if the change comes it will place more extremists in the cabinet. Dutch sources predicted the leader of the new native cabinet will be Sjahira, chairman of the working committee of the Indonesian National Council. They described him as a moderate nationalist with whom they could deal. He was educated in Holland and held aloof from the Nationalist Party during the Japanese occupation.

U.S. UNFREEZES P.I. FUNDS

$71 Million Released as Truman Signs Bill

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 11.—President Truman last week signed a bill unfreezing $71,000,000 in Philippine excise and account oil tax funds which had been held in the United States February.

General Carlos P. Romulo said in a statement that "the bail of Philippine rehabilitation has started rolling. Other measures are due soon. America will not fail use."

Osmena-Truman Meeting

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 10.—President Osmena of the Philippines will see President Truman on Tuesday to discuss differences in two Philippine rehabilitation bills in the House and Senate.

The Tydings bill provides for a graduated tariff in all imports from the Philippines. Representative C. Jasper Ball introduced a House bill making import tariff free for 20 years.

Krupp Trial Put Off

Kyodo

NUERNBERG (AP), November 12.—A six-man medical commission announced that the condition of Gustav Krupp, German munitions manufacturer, is so critical that he will probably die if moved from Salzburg to Nuremberg to stand trial as a war criminal with 21 other defendants on November 20. The war crimes tribunal acting Wednesday on the defense motion postponed the trial of Krupp who recently suffered a paralytic stroke.

Peace, All-Out War Stated Up to Chiang

Reds Say If He Cancels 'Bandit Suppression' Orders Hostilities Will End

The United Press reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has asked Russia for permission to fly Central Government troops into Manchuria, thus bypassing the block which the Communists have set up at Chinwangtao and along the rail lines, according to a San Francisco report. Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of all the American forces in China, had stated previously that American airmen would not be used on such a flying mission. He indicated, however, that the Chinese might be permitted to buy American planes to do the job with Chinese pilots.

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 12.—Chinese Communists said that they and the Central Government have agreed to allow the proposed political consultative council to settle "all outstanding issues" of China's undeclared civil war and that the council be called into session about November 20.

The final issue of peace or all-out war, however, rests with the Generalissimo, the Communist spokesman asserted, adding "If Chiang cancels his orders for 'bandit suppression' there can be peace."

The decision to entrust the disputed issues to the new council was reached at a Sunday peace talk arranged by the increasingly influential liberal Chinese Democratic League while war clouds thickened as a result of two other developments: The Government called China's National Assembly to meet on May 5, 1946, with no word whether the Communists will be given the representation they have demanded, and a top Nationalist general forecast a major Government drive into Manchuria "very soon" despite crack Communist troops massed to block it.

Sunday's three-party peace talk placed the question of calling an immediate halt to hostilities at the top of the political council's agenda, the Communist spokesman said. He disclosed that wires had been sent urgently summoning to Chungking Tung Pou, Communist member of the Chinese delegation to the San Francisco conference, now in New York. Tung Pou is to be one of the Communists' seven delegates on the council, the spokesman said.

National Assembly to Meet

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 12.—The Government announced that the Chinese National Assembly would convene on May 5 giving a setback to new hopes for peace.

The meeting scheduled to open today was postponed indefinitely during the Communist-Nationalist talks in October when neither side could agree to its make up. The Communists asked for a complete reapportionment of the delegates. The Kuomintang counter-offered to keep the present delegates but to expand the total number of Communist delegates. The Communists did not accept.

The assembly is supposed to introduce a constitutional government.

Not Joined by Japanese

Kyodo

SHANGHAI (AP), November 11.—Headquarters of the Chinese 94th National Army at Tientsin reported today that none of the Japanese troops at Tanghang, 60 miles northwest of here, had joined Chinese Communist forces.

The Chinese Eighth Route Army was reported concentrating in 24 villages north of Tientsin and also was reported entrenched near Shanhaikuan, 150 miles northwest of Tientsin.

Sabotage of rail lines leading northeast of Tientsin continues. The 94th Army Headquarters said a train was derailed at Lutai two days ago.

Paotow Under Siege

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 10.—Official dispatches today reported that fighting between Communists and Nationalist troops was raging in Shansi and Suiyuan Provinces.

Large numbers of nationalist troops arrived at Paotow, western terminal of the Peiping-Suiyuan railroad. This was the first indication that Paotow is under seige.

The city is a nationalist strong hold in Inner Mongolia. It was indicated that the nationalists were still holding besieged Kweisin.

Yamamoto Foresaw Defeat for Japan in 1943

Victory-Crazed Tojo Clique Ignored Fleet Admiral's Attempts to Save Nation From War Disaster

Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet at the time of the Pearl Harbor surprise attack, virtually predicted Japan's eventual defeat in the war as early as January, 1943, a naval expert, who had long been acquainted with the late admiral, revealed in an exclusive interview with Jiji.

Admiral Yamamoto was killed in action while aboard a Japanese plane over New Guinea in April, 1943, but, according to this source, the admiral is believed to have met his end deliberately by venturing upon the risky air trip although he was fully aware of the danger ahead.

The naval expert, who wants to remain anonymous for the time being, revealed that he had a long talk with Admiral Yamamoto at his advance headquarters in January, 1943, when the admiral painted a darkest picture of the war in the Pacific, in strong contrast to the rosiest picture drawn by General Hideki Tojo and his associates who were then "intoxicated with brilliant war achievements."

In the course of this long talk, the same source revealed, Admiral Yamamoto told him that he had been bitterly disappointed when General Tojo and other generals rejected his proposal to follow up the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor with landing operations on the Hawaiian Islands on the grounds that the Japanese army had insufficient forces to undertake the proposed landing operations.

According to the informant, the late admiral had held the view that only by occupying Hawaii could Japan have any chance of success in the subsequent war operations in the Pacific. The army's flat refusal of his proposal forced him to carry out the surprise attack by the naval and air forces alone, the same source added, with the result, in Admiral Yamamoto's opinion, that the navy was subsequently obliged to fight the losing battle, known as the Sea Battle of Midway, despite the obvious disadvantages against the Japanese.

The same source further recalled that the late admiral was dead against expanding the sphere of operations beyond the Inner South Seas centering around the former Japanese mandated islands. He is said to have strongly insisted that the defense of these islands should be drastically augmented if Japan were to avert an eventual defeat in the Pacific war.

Accordingly, the same informant said, Admiral Yamamoto raised the strongest objection when the army began to undertake operations against New Guinea, which later turned out to be a graveyard for thousands of Japanese troops, and other points in the same theater. Brushing aside his objection, the cocky generals in Tokyo pushed ahead with their reckless invasion operations and continued to pour army after army into these points, forcing the admiral to order his fleets to "cooperate" in the operations, he added.

After the disastrous defeat in the Sea Battle of Midway, the same

(Continued on Page 2)

NOTICE

Due to a shortage of gas, today's issue of the Nippon Times has been reduced to two pages.

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The Food Muddle

A good deal of news about the food situation has been appearing in the papers recently. It is not surprising that so much news about this subject is appearing, for the food shortage is the one thing which vitally concerns every Japanese in a most forceful way, and it is the one subject which the newspaper reporters can write about with real feeling born of personal experience. But it is very surprising to say the least—there are other more expressive adjectives which might well be used to describe the situation—that so much of the news is often so contradictory and so confusing.

One high official says that there is sufficient food in Japan but that it cannot be distributed on account of the breakdown in the transportation system. Another official says that there is an absolute shortage which cannot be remedied by anything except imports of foodstuffs from abroad. Some officials indicate that arrangements are being worked out with the Supreme Allied Headquarters to bring in imports of food. The Allied authorities deny that any such arrangements are in progress and declare that the Japanese Government has submitted no specific plan for such imports.

Some officials say that the critical months will be April, May, and June of next year, that the present rice crop will take care of the situation through March and that the coming wheat crop can take care of the situation after July. But the people know that as far as they are concerned the crisis is already here, for they have hardly enough to sustain them from day to day. Some government reports point out with purported alarm that it may not be possible to maintain the standard of 2160 calories a day per person which the Government claims is needed, which implies that 2160 calories have been available heretofore. But the people know that their rations for the past several months have scarcely exceeded 1000 calories per day. If the government statistics indicating an average of 2160 calories are correct, then some people must be getting far more than the average, for the vast majority of the people are certainly getting only about half of the purported average.

Whatever the overall picture may be, however, it cannot be denied that in some localities food is rotting for want of proper distribution machinery while people in other localities are starving; that fishing boats are tied up in ports for lack of fuel oil while stocks of fuel oil are standing unused in other localities; that fishermen are crying for lack of fishing nets while stocks of hemp which can be used for making nets are lying unused in some places.

Everywhere there seems to be an utter lack of coordination, an utter lack of consistency, an utter lack of efficiency. The various officials in the Government seem to be tangled up in a maze of red tape, and no one seems to know what the real facts are. The government reports and the statements of the officials are full of inconsistencies and discrepancies, and even the basic statistics and estimates seem to be full of inaccuracies.

The Allied official who declared that the Japanese Government had presented no specific plan to make possible the importation of food can well be believed. Judging from the utter confusion in the Government, it is most unlikely that the Japanese Government has been able to draw up any practicable plan for submission to the Allied authorities. In fact it would see from the contradictory statements of the various Japanese officials that the Japanese Government itself does not know whether it has drawn up any plan or not, or whether it has submitted any proposal to the Allied authorities or not.

Obviously, what is needed is not any more cries of alarm over the food situation nor any more appeals for foreign sympathy or aid. What is needed is the prompt and efficient execution of all the measures for the proper production and distribution of food which are within the limits of the ability of the Japanese. Then, if it is patent that even all these possible measures are insufficient to stave off starvation, the Government should present a definite and practical plan for the import of foreign food together with a definite and practical plan for their payment. But such plans need to be supported by specific and accurate statistics. The contradictory statements and the vague appeals and the inaccurate figures which have been too much in prominence will not do. The people must not be allowed to starve on account of the incompetence of the Government.

TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

The face of Tokyo at the present moment does not suggest any attractions in the way of flower shows. In happier days, however, Hibiya Park was the scene of many floral exhibitions. But the red-letter day of the flower calendar was reached when a chrysanthmum show was held in a corner of the park attracting a large crowd of visitors. Nothing of this sort is seen this year, a sad reminder of Tokyo life today.

Our thoughts naturally turn to the past, not because we lament glories of the old days but because, by recalling the old days, we desire to build up a new Japan with the materials, physical and moral, which it is possible for us to acquire and create. The chrysanthemum is a flower indigenous to the soil of Japan. It is desirable that the cultivation of it should be revived at an opportune time.

Of the chrysanthemum parties in Tokyo—for such parties used to be held—the most famous was that held by the reigning Emperor at his Shinjuku Palace. The invitation was extended to foreign visitors. As a matter of fact more foreigners were to be seen at the party than Japanese. What would be the surprise and delight of GIs if they were to attend such a gathering?

Everybody must have seen the Imperial crest in the shape of a chrysanthemum. But few may have noticed that it consists of sixteen petals of the flower. It is therefore law in this country that no private person should employ the same device.

Sung in Poetry

The chrysanthemum is a favorite theme with our poets, particularly with haiku poets. Basho, the most celebrated of singers of this short verse, when travelling in the old town of Nara composed the following lines:

Chrysanthemum' sweet smell—
There sit in Nara Town
Old Buddha images.

To appreciate the poem one must imagine that the air is perfumed by the flowering chrysanthemums, that Nara is full of temples where old Buddha images are installed and that the atmosphere created by these elements is conducive to poetic fancy. A seventeen-syllabled poem is from the nature of its short form to be appreciated by force of imagination on the part of the reader.

Another poet of the same school, who resents the practice of inventing fancy names for varieties of the flower, sings:

Yellow chrysanthemum and white
—
No other names would I desire.

This poem is of special interest because it illustrates one important quality of haiku poetry, simplicity. This emphasis on simplicity is also a noticeable quality of the Japanese mind. Well everything is and must be, simple in present Tokyo, from food to dress. The plain white and yellow chrysanthemums are to be had at the florist's at the street corner. Tokyo today struggles hard to have a bit of brightness in its streets and in its homes. Nature does not forget its seasons:
Tokyo must follow suit.

STUDENT LABOR PLAN SET

Foodstuff Production Is Keypoint of Program

Production of foodstuffs forms the keypoint of the Education Ministry's student labor program which was notified to the prefectural governors and principals of various educational institutions on Wednesday.

In view of the unfavorable food situation and resultant decline in the students' health the Education Ministry authorized engagement of students in labor instead of classroom study and also temporary closure of schools.

The program will include farm labor, processing of farm products, fish breeding in swimming pools, stock raising, charcoal production, reclamation, industrial works and rehabilitation of raid stated areas. Students' record in labor will be given due consideration in the entrance examination to higher-grade schools.

THE SHERMAN ACT

By KENZO TAKAYANAGI
Professor of Anglo-American Law in Tokyo Imperial University

V

It is sometimes said that the great principle of freedom of trade enunciated by the Sherman Act is an old principle devived from the Common Law of England. It depends. In the later Middle ages, when the English common law grew up, there was certainly no freedom of trade, unless indeed "freedom" is used in the older sense of "privilege". Trade was a special privilege of guilds or some other special organizations. Foreign trade was the prerogative of the King who had the sole right to trade, unless he gave part of his right to somebody else by way of special privilege. The period was an age of handicraft economy, and the pecuniary economy was still in its early stages of development. Profits were not an avowed end of a business adventure. The frabrication of commodities in an open and impersonal market belonged to the future. The rule against the restraint of trade and monopoly came into the law with the gradual break-up of the guilds, and it was first based on the idea that crafts, occupations, and mysteries were, so to speak, "affected with a public interest." Gradually the rule against restraint and monopoly expands into the "common right of the subject to pursue lawful and established callings." It becomes an inalienable right of an Englishmen and even a right of man. The common right is asserted against the proscription of the King or the collusion of individuals. The persuit of a calling in the land of shopkeepers becomes a "property" protected against interference.

This later common law doctrine found a sympathetic atmosphere in the Great Republic across the Atlantic, a land of pioneers, a land of opportunity. Her Declaration of Independence declares "life, liberty and pursuit of happiness" the property of every man. The various states of the American Union recognize the common right as part of the fundamental law. The Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution brings it into the arena of federal law. Adam Smith's laissez-faire and laissez-aller, Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics" and Sir Henry Maine's "status to contract" as a formula of legal progress are congenial to the Justices of the Supreme Court, brought up in a pioneer community with the urges of ever-expanding business. A heathen Chinese is protected in the name of "equal protection of law" against official interference in conducting his laundry trade. The right to follow any of the ordinary callings is interpreted to be covered by "liberty" and to constitute the open sesame to unlock the mysteries of "due process of law." The "freedom of contract" on which modern capitalistic economy largely depends is read into the Fourteenth Amendment and then to the Fifth.

Industry and commerce grow and prosper under a regime of free competition. However, the common right of citizens to follow any of the ordinary callings at last finds itself incapable of controlling its own creation. The combinations, monopolies and trusts are firmly entrenched this time in the "property" of the due process caluse, and mercilessly crush the "little fellers." "Liberty" comes to mean "privilege" as in the days of merchant and craft guilds. If the drift is left alone, free competition itself will be annihilated, for monopoly means sooner or later government interference in business. America did this in the case of public utilities, a "natural" monopoly, but a regime of free economic competition is dear to the hearts of every true American. So the Sherman Act comes to be enshrined as the Great Charter of American Industry.

The Australian Commonwealth paid America a high compliment by imitating the Sherman Act in its Acts for the Preservation of Australian Industries, 1906-10, consolidating the law relating to the prohibition of predatory competition. Canada enacted her Combines Investigation Act, establishing the Board of Investigation, so that its findings published in the Government Gazette might be made the basis of Governmental action in the form of a reduction of Customs duties, revocation of patents, or criminal prosecution. It was repealed in 1919, but revived in 1923. But in the mother country there is no statute like the Sherman Act and combinations of manufacturers and traders are only subject to the common law doctrine that a contract or an agreement in constraint of trade is unenforceable. The doctrine may work as a mild limiting factor checking the formation of powerful combines, in view of the difficulty of enforcement of agreements as against recalcitant members. But the British generally think that legislation of the Sherman and Clayton type, if made effective, would do more harm than good. The Committee on Trusts appointed in 1918 concentrated its attention on methods of publicity rather than on repression. And under the Profiteering Act of 1919—21 investigations were made into the operations of trusts and combines in a number of industries, but the acts lapsed in 1921, and no authority exists even to require information to be furnished regarding the operations of trusts. The deep-rooted conservatism and individualism of British industrialists, location of natural resources, and its free trade policy made the trend toward industrial combination less spectacular than in the United States, which may account for the comparative lack of enthusiasm evinced by the British regarding the trust problem. Germany set up a Federal Economic Commission in 1927 which sat for three years and produced some 40 volumes. The socialist planners, trade associations the labor unions all looked with disapproval on anti-trust legislation, and the Commission ended on the note of letting business combinations alone. This made it easy for the Hitlerite regime to enter on semi-war totalitarian economics. The Soviet state planning system has, of course, no room to spare for any Sherman Act. The post-war Europe seems to be less receptive to the philosophy of free economic competition. The European countries, east, middle and west, devastated and impoverished by war seem more to be susceptible of socialistic or communistic ideas and will favour governmental control along collectivistic lines.

In the international field combinations in restraint of trade and monopolies were rampant in pre-war days and might continue to be so. Nationalism in international trade steadily proceeded and may continue to go on without any Sherman or Clayton Act to guarantee free trade among nations and no Federal Trade Commission to pass on its fairness. If, however, the world economy comes to have its Sherman Act to protect free and fair trade among nations, whether great or small, and whether capitalistic, socialistic or communistic in internal economic arrangements, the name of Senator Sherman, who did not draft the Sherman Act, will come to be long remembered as a benefactor by all mankind.

Admiral Yamamoto Saw Japan's Defeat in '43

(Continued from Page 1)

source continued, the late admiral clearly saw the extreme gravity of the war situation and immediately advised the general headquarters in Tokyo to order a wholesale withdrawal of all Japanese forces from the Southern Regions to the mandate islands.

General Tojo and his company, entirely indifferent to the most serious turn of events in the Pacific war, simply turned a deaf ear to Admiral Yamamoto's advice and countered with fresh orders to Japanese army forces to push ahead with their invasion operations against Australia, the same informant disclosed.

The American landing operations against Guadalcanal, the same source said, convinced the admiral of an imminent danger to the defense of the Inner South Seas area and he renewed his plea to Tokyo for the drastic strengthening of these islands' defense—a plea that again fell on the deaf ears of the highly elated generals back in Tokyo.

In this connection, the same informant recalled the grave warning uttered by Admiral Yamamoto as to the importance of these islands to the defense of the Japanese home islands. The late admiral was quoted as declaring, "Saipan and other islands in this vicinity are something like a skylight in a house. Once it's broken, the cold wind will blow right into the inner room."—a prophecy that has come true.

By January 1943, when the informant met Admiral Yamamoto for the last time, the admiral appeared to have lost every hope of a successful conclusion of the war, including the possibility of negotiated peace, for which he was known to have been strongly in favor. Down-hearted and bitterly disappointed, the admiral was heard murmuring to himself, "After all, we have neither statesmen nor real stragegists back in Tokyo," the same source revealed in conclusion.

RADIO PROGRAM

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR 590 kcs.; on the air from 0630 to 2300 daily.

WEDNESDAY, November 24

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 7000—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0900—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive, 0830—RYTHMN AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Spolight Bands; 1030—At Ease; 1045—CLAUDE FRANK; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Fred Waring; 1200—Remember; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—THE ARISTOCRATS; 1300—8 To the Bar; 1330—MATINEE MELODIES; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Intermezzo; 1530—WALT JEFFERYS; 1545—GEMS OF JAZZ; 1600—Eddie Cantor; 1630—Joan Davis; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—Supper Club; 1730—Music America Loves Best; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSS-VIEWS OF THE SPORTSNEWS; 1830—Sigmund Romberg; 1900—Mail Call; 1930—Science Magazine; 2000—DATE WITH YOUR STATE; 2030—Kollege of Musical Knowledge; 2100—Globe Theatre; 2130—Roy Shields & Co.; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—Words With Music; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

Armed Forces Radio Network programs may also be heard on Shortwave frequencies 9605 kcs., and 7552.5 kcs.

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
WEDNESDAY, November 14
National (870 kcs.)

0630—Basic English exercise; 0730—Music; 0800—Time signal; Music; 1000—Children's hour: music notes; Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; Pipe organ solo, by T. H. "Serenade" (Toselli) and others, relayed from Mitsukoshi Department Store, Nihonbashi; 0300—Time signal; Women's hour: Talk on "The mail day"; Music; 1330—Music; 1430—Music; 1500—Songs and light music; 1730—Children's hour; News; Drama; 1810—Practical English conversation exercise; 1900—Time signal; News; Popular movie songs; 2130—Music.

(Local (1260 kcs.)

0630—Morning music; 1730—Youngmen's hour: Topics; music; 1900—Time signal; News; A drama recital "Hamlet" (Shakespear) 5 in Japanese; Piano solo by U. Nobechi, Sonata in B minor (Chopin); Cello solo by K. Yoshida, "Seven Variations" (Beethoven); 2100—Women's hour; 2130—Listener's opinion; Music.

READERS IN COUNCIL

The Food Problem

To the Editor:

Though utterly defeated and completely exhausted, Japan should be able to stand up on its own feet in the post-war national reconstruction years. The most urgent problem now is that of food. The increased output of foodstuffs is the basis of checking vicious inflation and in paying reparations to the Allied powers.

The food situation today cannot be worse than during the war, certainly it is far better than would be the case if the war was still being fought. The cancellation of war production will increase the production of agricultural products, and the dismemberment of the munitions factories and demobilization of several million soldiers will solve the problem of labor shortage.

Simultaneously with the aggravation of the war situation, Japan established a complete self-supply order. Already in 1943 Japan established the self-supply order for rice. Until then, Japan was importing a considerable amount, chiefly from French-Indo-China. In 1943, French-Indo-China sold Japan about 1,000,000 tons of rice. However, all of this was not imported to Japan. Only 20% was consumed here, the rest being exported to China and the Southern Regions.

The importation of rice became completely impossible from 1944. Therefore, measures were taken to enhance the importation of rice from Korea and Formosa and grain from Manchoukuo. The importation of rice from China and Formosa was to have been gradually increased, but due to transportation difficulties it began to decline from the latter part of last year. Finally, the war situation became so extremely aggravated that the importation of rice and grain from those regions became difficult. In fact, practically impossible. In view of this situation, the government took counter-measures in establishing a self-supply order of rice and grain.

It is believed that an average of from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 tons of rice were exported yearly to Japan from Korea and 5,000,000 tons from Formosa.

However, as I have already explained Japan had prepared the self-supply of staplefods within its own supply of staplefoods within its own mination of the war. The best policy is to put this plan into operation.

YOSHIO HARADA.

Ships Enough For Marines

Kyodo

CHINWANGTAO (AP), November 11.—Vice-Admiral Daniel Barbey said on Friday there is enough shipping available in North China to get the bulk of the American Marines home by Christmas if that is to be the American policy. His estimate is based on the assumption that loading will begin immediately and that heavy weapons and heavy equipment would be left behind. He declared the Marines are near enough to the troubled area to hear the fighting and see the wounded brought in.

Americans Criticize Constitution Reform

Partial Amendment Proposed By Konoye Rapped by New York Times

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed in the United States over the steps thus far taken in Japan on the amendment of the Japanese Constitution, said American radio commentator Robert Aura Smith in his broacast Sunday, according to a San Francisco report.

Reports from Tokyo state that former Prime Minister Prince Konoye has been named by the Emperor to undertake the Constitutional revision, Mr. Smith said. He continued.

Prince Konoye, has been interviewed, and has stated that it is unlikely that the first 13 articles of the Japanese Constitution will require any modification. These are the articles that deal with the powers and prerogatives of the Japanese Throne.

Baron Hiranuma has declared that "Japanese democracy means the retention of the Emperor in His present role under the Constitution."

The influential and conservative New York Times has ben sharply critical of the occupation policy in Japan. The Times points out editorially that these first articles of the Japanese Constitution that Prince Konoye proposes to retain intact establish that Japan shall be ruled over by an Emperor who is sacred and inviolable.

The Constitution incidentally describes the Japanese Imperial lineage as unbroken for ages eternal, which is a possible falsehood. The first articles also vest in the Throne all legislative, executive and judicial authority. It is the Emperor who declares war, makes treaties, fixes saries, and may rightfully demand under the Japanese Constitution, complete, unquestioning and abject obedience from every Japanese.

This, says the Times, is the exact reverse of everything that democracy means because authority must emanate from the people.

If there is to be a revision of the Japanese Constitution, it must be so changed as to transfer to the people the very powers and prerogatives that are assured by the Constitution to the Throne.

The Times is also critical of the processes by which any revision can come about under the present arrangement. The Japanese Constitution has been represented by the Japanese people as a gift from the Throne, and the Japanese have often boasted that their Constitution is unique and superior to all others precisely because it did not come from the people themselves. So now it is proposed that the revision shall be made in the name of the Throne by an appointee of the Throne, who is himself a ranking prince.

Several politicians and persons have disposed rather abruptly the theory that Prince Konoye represents any liberal theory in Japan.

The Times points out that he was Prime Minister at the time when the Japanese invaded China. It was Konoye himself who proclaimed what he called a "new order in East Asia," the order of Japanese conquest and domination.

A similar position has been taken in a published letter by Nathaniel Peffer, Professor of International Relations at Columbia University, and a widely-respected authority on Far Eastern affairs. Mr. Peffer states that the sustaining of Prince Konoye for the revision of the Japanese Constitution is nothing short of grotesque.

Americans are determined that Japan shall not again be a menace to the peace of the world. They believe that some assurance can be given by the growth of real democracy in Japan. And they are by no means convinced that prompt and docile lip service of democracy and nominal revision of the Constitution without affecting its essential substance constitute any essential growth and change.

HELP WANTED IN TOKYO

Translators — **Typists**

Girl Store Clerks (Must be able to speak some English) — **X-ray Technician**

Stenographers — **Locksmith**

APPLY AT:

8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2 chome, N. 8, American Club.
Apply Between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 p.m.

U.S. Barracks Razed

A fire started from the barracks of the U.S. 271st Cavalry Unit, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture, Thursday night and one two-storied barrack and one automobile repairing shop were burnt down, reports Hyodo. The fire was brought under control by 1:30 a.m. Friday. Nothing is known as to the cause of the fire. Another fire started at the former Army arsenal, Harano-cho, Sendai, which now shelters the American occupation forces sometime at 8:55 a.m. Friday, and four barracks were razed. Investigations are under way as to the origin of the blaze.

GI's Invited To Sumo Matches

The GI's will be able to enjoy a purely exotic atmosphere when they attend the preview of heated "sumo" (Japanese wrestling) matches to be held on November 14 from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Kokugikan wrestling arena. All staff members of General MacArthur's Headquarters are invited to the traditional tournaments. After the preview, the customary autumnal matches will be open to the public beginning November 16.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

Help Wanted

AMERICAN or English teacher of conversation, 2 or 3 evenings a week at Shoin Jogakko (Shoin Girls' Commercial School), in Setagaya-ku. Take Odawara Line at Shinjuku; get off at Higashi-Kitazawa, or take Inokashira Line; get off at Ikeno-ue.

INTERPRETERS (two), male, fluent in Japanese and English, wanted for American Red Cross Club, Bankers' Club Bldg., Marunouchi. Apply 9 a.m. to noon.

TYPEWRITING work, English Language, by efficient typist owning typewriter. Apply in person to Nippon Chisso Hiryo K.K. at room No. 502, Osaka Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN correspondent desires furnished room in quiet home in Tokyo. Apply Box 161, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BICYCLE, used but in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 16 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs Walter Hagen Champion model, set of 9 including leather bag, 5 new balls. Apply Colonel Fleural, care of Champeaux, 89/322 Kami-Meguro, 8-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, 'Suganuma', hana style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, piano, pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

LEAD pencils, about 150, also drawing pencils, all German make, for immediate sale. Apply Box 165, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MAHOGANY dining table, eight chairs, study and living-room sets, large foreign bed wire and hair mattresses, stoves. May be seen weekdays (afternoons) or by appointment. Apply Del Re Italian Bunka Kaikan, Kojimachi Close to Sanbancho car-stop.

PERSIAN carpets, finest quality and almost new, 2 pieces 12' x 8' and 2' x 7' x 5'. Can be seen at Mr. S. Saito's No. 930, Izumi-cho, Suginami-ku, by appointment.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken make, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SOAP and soap flakes also babies' imported powdered milk. Apply Box 1 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood, Remington or Smith in good condition wanted. Apply Box 164, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 1 [illegible] Nishiki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklace, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD, standard or portable typewriter, used machine will be accepted if it is in perfect condition. Apply Box 160, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WATCHDOG for European house; male breed. Apply Box 162, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

FOREIGNER wants Russian lessons [illegible] at his residence near Tokyo Station. Write immediately. Apply Box 15 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

TRANSLATION into English accepted by a translator having twenty years' experience. Best reference. Apply P.A. Box 3, Ogaki, Gifu-ken.

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested, glasses fitted, English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—5 p.m. Room 32, [illegible] Bldg., Phone (23) [illegible]